

***Military Government***  
***Weekly***  
***Information Bulletin***



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

# WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section XXV (Reports and Information) . . . . .	5 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Inclosure 1 (Annex I-1) to Section 24 of amending letter of 21 October 1945 . . . . .	8 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Civil Censorship in Germany . . . . .	30 October 1945 (file AG 311.7 GBI-AGO)
Law Concerning Loss of Yugoslav Nationality . . . . .	1 November 1945 (file GEC [014.33])
Marriages of Netherlands Displaced Persons . . . . .	1 November 1945 (file GEC [014.36])
Annex L (Use of Information Media by Authorized German Political Parties), with Inclosure No. 1 (Information Control Instruction No. 2) to "Directive for Psychological Warfare and Control of German Information Services" . . . . .	2 November 1945 (file AG 091.412 ICD-AGO)
Amendment No. 1 to SHAEF, Military Government Technical Manual for Labor Officers (Election of Stewards and Formation of Trade Unions) . . . . .	5 November 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Price Increases and Prices for New Commodities . . . . .	5 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Letter (15 August 1945) Removal of Nazis and Militarists . . . . .	7 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)





The

# Minister Presidents' Secretariat

The results of the second meeting of the Council of Minister Presidents of Bavaria, North Würtemberg-Baden and Great Hesse, held at Stuttgart on November 6th, shed further light on the character and functions of the newly-created Länderrat, which was inaugurated by the Deputy Military Governor on October 17th.

In the interval between the two meetings, the common Secretariat was organized. When the Minister Presidents met on November 6th, this administrative arm of the Council was already partly operative.

## SECRETARIAT'S CHARTER

The opening session of the Council was presided over by the Director of the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), who announced the approval for the Charter for the common Secretariat of the Council, proposed at the first meeting. The Director pointed out that, subject to Military Government approval, the Council is responsible for co-ordinating all matters concerning more than one Land.

Dr. Reinhold Maier, Minister President of North Würtemberg-Baden, presided at subsequent meetings of the Council. In his opening address, he noted that there is historical precedent for having Stuttgart as the site for the Council's meetings. In 1920, after the East Prussian Junkers (together with the Wehrmacht Generals) had threatened the Weimar Republic, the second German National Committee (elected in 1919) fled to the Württem-

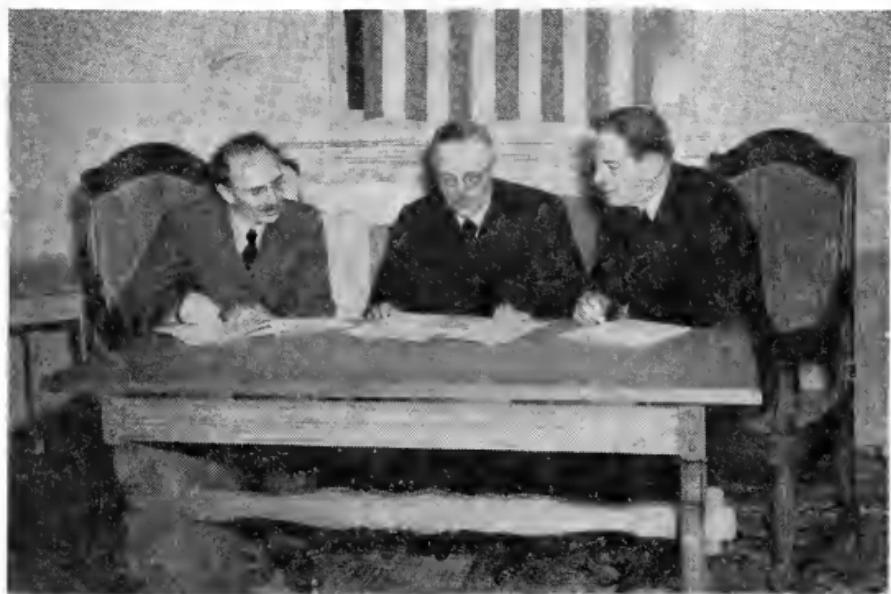
Newly-formed Council enables Länder to cope with vital problems affecting Zone as a whole.

berg capitol and there formed a provisional parliament.

Dr. Maier emphasized the need for the Council when he said: "In April and May of this year, the Allied Armies occupied all of Germany. At first, the Kreis... was the largest unit for us to operate. We later received the higher unit, the Land. When we looked around our new districts... and contemplated the great needs... we became aware that alone [each State is] not able to solve the vital problems of public life, especially the economic questions. Traffic, trade, finance... and many other matters extend over the whole territory of the Reich — matters so intensive and complicated that they can only be solved by co-operation and the help of such an organization as is here being created."

## THE ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

The lengthy agenda for the November 6th meeting included study and approval of the Organization Plan for the Council. In accordance with this plan, the Council consists of the Minister Presidents, each having under him a deputy and such technical advisers as he requires; the common Secretariat (an administrative, not an executive body); and, under the Secretariat, Committees concerned with the various functional questions of



The Minister Presidents of the three Länder in the U. S. Zone: left to right, Dr. Wilhelm Höpner (Bavaria); Dr. Reinhold Maier (North Württemberg-Baden, chairman of the Council for the first three months of its existence; and Professor Dr. Karl Geiler (Great Hesse).

common interest to the three Länder. The Council has executive authority only in the three Minister Presidents who head it, and who serve successively as chairman for three-month periods.

Since a great deal of the work of the Council is functional in character, committees working under the direction of the Secretariat were considered necessary by the Minister Presidents. The first committees appointed are studying the problems of evacuation and resettlement, food, electricity and transportation. Additional committees, to deal with agriculture, economics, industry and export and import were authorized, but appointments were deferred until a later date. All three Länder have representation on each committee, as well as in the Secretariat itself.

At the head of the Secretariat is a Secretary General. This post has not yet been filled. At their first meeting,

the Minister Presidents considered Dr. Friedrich Sitzler, a former Minister of Labor, for the position, but certain of his writings came to light in the interval between the two meetings which threw doubt on the suitability of the appointment. A Secretary General will be appointed prior to the next meeting of the Council, scheduled for December 4th.

#### APPROVED

Advising and supervising the Council is the Regional Government Co-ordinating Office, a Military Government agency operating directly under the Deputy Military Government. At the head of this office is a Senior Representative, who has under him a small staff. Functional experts will be requested as advisers when needed to assist in the solution of technical problems.

In order to strengthen the general authority of the several Länder in the

U.S. Zone, the Council recommended that there be established in each Land a temporary Land Committee to serve, possibly, as the forerunner of a popular assembly in the future. Before these committees, it was suggested, would be brought all important state legislation, including the state budget. Committee members would be appointed by the Minister Presidents. These committees, as proposed, would be somewhat analogous to the French Consultative Assembly.

In the interim period prior to the next meeting of the Minister Presidents, the committees which were appointed

at the November 6th meeting are working on their respective problems, with designated U.S. observers and advisers in attendance. The Council, already partially in operation, gives promise of effective performance of the mission for which it was set up; its common Secretariat, the administrative arm of the Council, will probably be fully staffed and operative by December 4th, and Military Government may look with confidence on this compact yet flexible instrument for coordination of German governmental administration in the U.S. Zone.

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## The **BATTLE OF THE WINTER**

The possibility that the fate of more lives will be at stake in Europe this winter than were lost during the entire war is being voiced by public health officials.

They see the health of Europe's millions during the crucial months ahead having as important a bearing on the shaping of the immediate future as the war itself and the resultant occupation of Germany. If an overwhelming epidemic should develop, the cost in lives and material would be staggering.

Field Marshal Montgomery has aptly referred to the trying period ahead as "The Battle of the Winter".

This approaching winter is expected to be very severe, and public health officials are on guard against an outbreak of an epidemic of respiratory disease. All the precipitating conditions causing a widespread epidemic are present, foremost of which is serious overcrowding in homes. Some large cities report as little as an average

*Public health officials see more lives at stake in Europe this winter than were lost during entire war.*

of 28 square feet of floor space per person, which is sufficient to provide only space enough for an individual to lie down. Because of the acute housing shortage, even air-raid shelters are being utilized for living accommodations.

### PRINCIPAL FACTORS

Other factors contributing to this alarming picture include widespread movement of populations, as the projected resettlement of millions of refugees and expellees, the shortage of fuel for heating, scarcity of food and insufficient transport and communications facilities.

Also having a detrimental effect on this situation is the denazification program. Statistics indicate that denazification has removed nearly 95 per

cent of the experienced public health officers from their positions, 85 per cent of hospital staff personnel and in some areas more than 50 per cent of doctors engaged in private practice. A total of 2,234 people have been dismissed from public health work, with 530 of this total ousted in September alone.

Upon the public health officers rests the responsibility for evaluating civilian health, planning for and insuring the establishment of public health procedures, and the organizing and execution of programs by the Germans to assure that the spread of disease and development of epidemics will not become a hazard to the health of occupation forces and displaced persons or spread to other countries.

With the approach of winter, the problems confronting public health control in the U.S. Zone become of increasingly serious concern. Measures of disease control known to preventive medicine are being applied within the limits of facilities available, and the establishment of uniform public health control procedures is progressing rapidly in spite of the numerous handicaps faced.

A Public Health survey of the communicable disease situation in the U.S. Zone, with particular emphasis placed on the October incidence, reveals the following:

#### DIPHTHERIA INCREASES

**Diphtheria:** This is at present the most prevalent disease in the U.S. Zone, and there was a slight increase in the October rate. A seasonal increase has occurred each fall during the last three years, and the 1945 rise has followed the pattern of the previous seasonal epidemic curves.

The measures directed toward the control of diphtheria are: An immunization program requiring the immunization of all pre-school children

up to the age of twelve; intensification of the reporting, isolation and treatment of cases; observation and investigation of contacts and carriers; investigation of sources of infection, and improvement of diagnostic facilities.

No marked decrease in the incidence of diphtheria is expected during the winter, for this is one of the respiratory diseases, the spread of which is dependent on conditions now existing such as overcrowding and shortage of housing. An additional unfavorable factor is its present tendency to occur among the older-age groups, which are not subjected to large-scale immunization. To remedy this, some communities have resorted to the immunization of adults.

**Typhoid fever:** The incidence of typhoid fever showed a slight decrease during the month, the result of a combination of measures, namely: Improvement of sanitary control of water supplies, including repair to war-damaged water systems, and chlorination of many with remaining damage; improvement in all sanitary facilities, including sewage and waste disposal; improvement in the sanitary control of food; more effective and rigid application of specific communicable disease control measures, including reporting, isolation and treatment of cases, and observation and investigation of contacts and carriers, as well as immunization of contacts and the conducting of immunization programs in communities where outbreaks occur.

#### PENICILLIN INTRODUCED

**Gonorrhea:** The battle being waged against gonorrhea, which is the second disease in the order of prevalence, was highlighted by the introduction of penicillin in the treatment of civilians. The reservoir for infection of American

troops exists among the civilian population, and penicillin has been adequately provided, subject to strict Military Government supervision, for the treating of persons so infected.

All control measures have been applied to reduce the troops' venereal disease rate to a minimum, and Military Government is pressing a similar campaign among civilians. In line with the latter, Military Government requires the reporting of all cases, examination of contacts and suspects and the treatment of all cases in civil venereal disease detention hospitals.

Military Government only authorizes the use of penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea, and there is a severe penalty for the misuse of the drug.

### THREAT OF INFLUENZA

**Influenza:** Although there has not been a marked increase in influenza, its occurrence presents a constant threat of an outbreak which would overshadow all other matters of concern in the field of communicable disease and epidemic control. A plan is in progress for establishing "influenza watch stations", where cases and suspected cases will receive special laboratory and clinical study.

**Scabies:** The third disease in order of prevalence, scabies has increased due to the shortage of soap and lack of personal hygiene facilities. Requirements have been submitted to provide benzyl benzoate to be used in treatments in preference to the usual German medications which are inferior in their scabicidal value.

**Scarlet Fever:** This has been held under control, and there is no cause for major concern. Responsible for this are such control measures as recognition of the disease and reporting, isolation of cases and quarantine of contacts, and concurrent and terminal disinfection. Many children receive immunization for scarlet fever with diphtheria inoculations, but this procedure is voluntary since it has not as yet been established as effective.

**Dysentery:** Infectious dysentery has decreased. This is attributed to improvement in the hygienic and sanitary conditions as a whole and to better control of water and food sanitation.

**Typhus Fever:** This disease is well under control, with eight cases reported during October. Control of typhus at present is primarily a training program. The Germans are being schooled in accomplishing early recognition, effecting reporting of cases and isolation and then applying thorough disinfection of the patient and contacts and an adequately large section of the environment to ensure that no lice are permitted to transmit the disease to other individuals. It is expected, with the large-scale movement of people and poor sanitary conditions, that cases will continue to occur as well as occasional sporadic outbreaks.

An anti-typhus program in the field has been implemented by the allocation and delivery of DDT stockpiles to each Regierungsbezirk and hand dusters for immediate disinfection when typhus is reported. Power dusters have been delivered and are in use in some Regierungsbezirke.

# *Status of Repatriates*

## **Who Wed Germans**

The Netherlands Government is now refusing to repatriate any Netherlands subject who, after May 9, 1940, married a German or Austrian woman in Germany or any other country occupied by the Germans. Military Government detachments were informed by USFET cable.

Such persons can, however, send written application to the Netherlands Minister of Justice to legalize their marriage and to be admitted to the Netherlands.

Any Netherlands national who has married a woman of other than German, Austrian or Netherlands nationality after May 9, 1940 in Germany or any other country occupied by the Germans will be admitted temporarily to the Netherlands to show proof of marriage. If admitted for this latter purpose, he will be permitted to leave the country if he so desires.

### **JUGOSLAVS SET DEADLINE**

The loss of Yugoslav nationality, in accordance with a law enacted in that country August 23rd of this year, has been outlined to USFET by the Chief Yugoslav Liaison Officer.

Nationality will be lost by the following categories of persons, who have refused to return to their homeland during the mass repatriation program, if they fail to declare their readiness to be repatriated prior to December 15th, 1945: Officers and non-commissioned officers of the former Yugoslav Army, prisoners of war and internees; and members of mili-

*Netherlands Nationals Marrying German or Austrian women after May 9th, 1940 must have marriage legalized by Minister of Justice before being readmitted.*

tary formations who fought against the Yugoslav Liberation Army and left Yugoslavia either with the withdrawing enemy or before that time.

### **Property Control Clarified**

The property of persons removed from office or designated as hostile to Allied purposes need not initially be taken into control (custody) by Military Government Property Control, it has been announced by USFET.

But the local Military Government Officer may, if he deems it advisable, take such property into control and appoint a temporary custodian at the time any such person is removed or designated as hostile.

If property is taken into control or retained in control under orders from Military District Headquarters, it will be operated by a custodian to be appointed by Military Government. The Bürgermeister or other appropriate local authority should be required to suggest the individuals by whom the property shall be operated.

### **To Heat DP Box Cars**

The Polish repatriation movement will continue during the cold weather, and an order has been issued from USFET

for all box cars to be heated effective November 16th. TSFET Main is responsible for supplying stoves, flues and other equipment for installation in such cars, and the Polish Government will furnish the coal.

## Forest Cut Set at 150%

Regional detachments have been directed by USFET to notify German regional forestry officers that the annual cut for the forestry year 1945-1946 is tentatively set at 150 per cent of the annual forestry growth.

## U. S. Businessmen Coming

Policy has been established for the admission of a limited number of United States businessmen into Germany, subject to specific procedures and limitations imposed by the State and War Departments and USFET.

For the present, not more than 100 businessmen will be admitted in any one month. It is expected they will travel individually or in small groups and that only a relatively small number will be in any locality at a given time. Offices of Military Government at Military Districts and lower echelons have been notified by USFET that they will furnish specified facilities and services to such businessmen in the field. Use will be made, wherever possible, of German vehicles, clerical assistance, drivers and similar facilities and personnel, for which businessmen will be expected to pay the normal commercial rate direct to German agencies or individuals.

## Adaptation of Gas Producers

German authorities responsible for highway transport have been instructed to secure all producer gas equipment available and in working order, whether new or already used.

If the adaptation of this equipment is possible, it is to be used on motor trucks, tractors, passenger busses and automobiles. With the view to reducing the imports of liquid motor fuels for German civilian needs, USFET has directed that every measure will be taken to carry out the conversion of vehicles consuming liquid fuels into vehicles which can use solid fuels.

## Welfare Officers To Meet

A meeting of Military Government public welfare officers will be held at USFET Headquarters Friday and Saturday, November 30th and December 1st.

## Not Mandatory Removals

Persons who have been Blockwalter or lower in the NS Volkswohlfahrt (NSV) or Blockwart or lower in the Reichsluftschutzbund (RLB) are not to be interpreted as officials of such organizations and subject to mandatory removal. Instead, they are to be classed in the discretionary removal category.

The term official as applied to other NS organizations, however, shall continue to include all persons whose functions or responsibilities in the organization entailed any duty or authority beyond that of an ordinary member.

## "Letters to The Times"



The "open letter" has of late become a most popular means of self-expression. All licensed German newspapers carry a rubric entitled "Freie Aussprache", and Radio Stuttgart invites its listeners to send in contributions for a Public Opinion hour. Those letters which are critical of the present civilian administration or of Military Government give striking proof of the near-sightedness or amnesia on the part of writers of Nazi mentality, who believe that the hardships which Germany is now undergoing are the results of an Allied plan to ruin the German people. That the spoliation of Europe made possible the well-being and comfort of the German people during the early years of the war does not occur to those who have been imbued with the theory of the "Master Race".

### NAZIS ON ALLIED POLICIES

Below are excerpts from a letter sent to the Stuttgart Radio and to the Oberbürgermeister of Stuttgart.

".... For.... months the Americans have been here and like thousands of others in our town, I am very disappointed. The liberators did not come to help us, but exploit defeated Germany as much as possible. I was the first to approve the measures of Military Government to remove all Nazis from leading positions, for they were worse than the Führer himself. But the so-called eradication of Nazism goes so far, that even non-members are being dismissed. You have overreached your-

selves! I warn! The enemy drives us back to national socialism....

"In Saarbrücken you can read the following: 'Either bread or Hitler!' The balance of the five months of occupation is: 'Hate against the German people, breach of promises as broadcast by Radio London — to which I always listened — less to eat and no progress in reconstruction.' Reading the 'Stuttgarter Zeitung' you might get the impression that everything was in order....

"I warn you once more! Don't throw this letter carelessly into the waste-paper basket. If you have the courage you will submit it to the Regional Military Governor.

".... From your talks over Radio Stuttgart — Public Opinion Speaking — one gets the impression that you are fond of hearing yourself talk, and that you are extraordinarily proud of your present activity as radio-school-master of so-called public opinion. It is no use to argue about your narrow-mindedness and unrealism, but you must not forget that perhaps, you too, will one day have to give account for your present utterings of your thoughts. In the enemy countries, those who formerly co-operated with the successful Germans in the interest of the community are now being held to responsibility and some of them are even sentenced to death. In these circumstances, even hiding behind alleged letters from listeners will be of no avail.

"The majority of the German people had nothing to do with the atrocities in the Concentration Camps. If the treatment of the political prisoners was really as horrible as we are told then one may well be surprised at how a person could survive such a treatment for ten or twelve years and return as healthy and strong as they do. Nobody has a word to say about the present inhuman treatment of the German prisoners of war in the Concentration and PW camps.

"Have you noticed, you 'white raven', that under the malicious Jewish thirst for revenge they [the Allies] want to ruin completely the German people, their administration, and their economy? They pretend to eradicate the party, but in reality they mean the German people. Who has the right to protest against that foreign absurdity that freedom of press and opinion and legal conditions are to prevail in Germany? What a joke! The propaganda in which you share is more mendacious and more one-sided than it was before. Why are the authors of the Treaty of Versailles not stamped among the first war criminals? A just peace should have made nazism impossible. Has a people not the right to defend itself against impossible boundaries? And is not greater injustice being added to the old ones?"

#### THE ANTI-NAZI'S ANALYSIS

Opinion of the type expressed above is recognized for what it is — nazi propaganda — by a sincere anti-nazi who makes several interesting remarks concerning it:

"It should not be unknown to you that the nazis stick together like burs. They are manufacturing propaganda in the form of rumors which are disseminated mainly by women.

"Just join 'incognito' a queue before any shop. There you will hear

such things as, for example, that General Eisenhower had announced in his proclamation that he came as a liberator, and now they are treating us in such a manner that we are longing for Hitler with all our hearts, who promised us last winter that nobody has to freeze and nobody has to starve. (By the way, I was totally bombed out and received 4 Ztr. of coal and 2 Ztr. of firewood for two persons.) Other political lies are spread, too, and the majority of the people, who are afraid of the winter, believe in them. The wives of the nazis and, of course, also those of the Frauenschaft, should wear special badges in order that people may know immediately that all that is irresponsible nazi propaganda. Furthermore, people should be reminded every day over the radio and in the newspapers to whom and to what they owe the present misery.

"Need and hunger paralyze the judgment of so many people and make them susceptible to well-elaborated nazi propaganda; something should be done about it."

#### GERMAN WOMEN SCORED

In an anonymous letter published in the Hessische Nachrichten, a self-styled anti-nazi makes the following contribution:

"The biggest part of your colleagues on the newspaper were certainly former inmates of a concentration camp. I can understand your bitterness against the fallen regime, although I do not believe everything you say about it. The fact that a person used to be in a concentration camp does not mean that he understands anything about administration. You certainly must know that the majority of those sent to the camps were anti-social individuals and only a very small number were martyrs of their ideas.

"Who today appreciates our soldiers, and particularly our wounded? If your precious time permits, take a walk some day to the Kassel station and you will see what I mean. There you will find German girls sitting on the laps of American Negroes. They smoke cigarettes and chew gum. And then ask any good American what he thinks about that... When a couple of our poor soldiers arrive, all their belongings on their back, perhaps missing an arm or leg, then these women can scarcely spare them a smile.

"You recently published an article condemning the smuggling of men over the zone boundary. Can't you understand that a Thuringian soldier, recently freed from a prison camp in the West, longs to return to his family?

"... You talk about reparations as

if only Germany were responsible for the war....

"I know you will not publish my list of grievances in your paper. I didn't expect it."

In commenting on the above epistle, the editors of the paper admit that many so-called anti-social elements were sent to concentration camps, but point out that even as such they still should have been given righteous judgment rather than the kind meted out by the nazis.

The second paragraph is answered with a revealing question: "Who was responsible for the upbringing of German girls during the nazi epoch? What you object to in their conduct now is partly the fruit of the wilful destruction of the family spirit and up-rooting of all normal educational factors. Besides, what you object to as being wrong, may not be wrong except in your opinion."

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## Subsidiary

# REVIEW BOARDS

For better administration of Law 8, a system of subsidiary Review Boards under each Kreis Review Board in North Württemberg-Baden is being organized to expedite the hearing of appeals. In addition, every large enterprise (100 employees) is encouraged to set up a denazification committee, with equal representation of employers and employees, to advise on the removal of Nazis and recommend approval or disapproval of appeals.

It is believed that these committees will assume an increasing responsibility for the removal of Nazis, and will, to some extent, counteract the tendency on the part of the Germans concerned with denazification to consider that their chief function is the reinstatement of persons removed.

### COMMUNITY FINED FOR INTERFERING WITH OFFICIALS

The fining of a community, through its Bürgermeister, on a charge of interfering with public officials in the course of their business took place in Landesbezirk Baden last week.

A Summary Military Court, in the first case of its kind in that area, meted out a fine of RM 6,000 to the community of Gerichtstetten (LK Buchen).

Employees of the Landrat's office were set upon by a substantial number of townspeople when the workers, acting under Military Government direction, sought to take possession of a motorcycle. The Bürgermeister of

*To expedite hearing of appeals, and for better administration of Law 8, North Württemberg-Baden sets up subsidiaries under Kreis Review boards.*

Gerichtstetten failed to exert his influence to suppress the resentment of the community.

### FIELD FOOD OFFICES BRIEFED IN DUTIES AND POWERS

A team of German officials from the Landesernährungsamt has begun touring throughout LB Baden to instruct all of the food offices in their duties and powers.

Such efforts should enable the food offices to operate efficiently by the time Kreis food and agriculture officers are withdrawn.

A handbook outlining the obligations and procedure of operation for the 2,000 Farm Inspection Committee members in the Landesbezirk is being published.

### OVERCOME LUMBER SHORTAGE

A pre-fabricated house construction firm in Wiesbaden has partially overcome the lumber shortage by developing a house siding made of blocks of cinders and cement.

Such houses may be of value in cities like Hanau, where the destruction was so great that new dwellings, rather than repairs, are a necessity.



# Press Stresses Need for

# Allied Unity

Calls for Allied unity in the administration of Germany and in dealing with other world problems and the ending of the Allies' distrust of each other held a prominent place in press comment during the week.

U.S. press comments on the occupation of Germany continued to show a critical note, with criticism principally directed against the alleged unfitness of the Army for occupational duties, and the failure of the Allies to agree on uniform policies in their respective zones. Opposition to a soft peace was again expressed by several commentators, who declared that the Allies must occupy Germany until a new generation of Germans had been educated to the ways of peace.

"The present crisis is not caused by the Allies' fear of Germany but by the Allies distrust of each other," declared the Manchester Guardian, pointing out that if the United Nations were really united and could remain so, "there would be no German problem." In the opinion of another English newspaper, the London Observer, there is but one main reason why the great Powers are finding an agreement so difficult to achieve: "Irrational and all-pervading suspicion."

In an even more sharply pointed warning, Goronwy Rees in The London Spectator asserted that the real danger of Germany at the present time "is not that millions of Germans must starve, freeze and die during the winter; it is that out of this misery the

Germans should create an opportunity for destroying the unity of the Allies who defeated them."

On the theory that confidence breeds confidence, several British papers called for a greater degree of trust in relations with Soviet Russia. A typical comment was that of the London Daily Express: "Everybody in Britain knows that Russia's fears concerning the intentions of this country and of the United States towards her are groundless. It is so strong and so obvious that some people are tempted to become impatient at Russia's apprehension. Impatience will not help."

Though the Moscow radio on November 3rd asserted that "the reactionary insistence on the preservation of the atomic bomb secret is actuated by the desire to pursue power diplomacy by threatening humanity with armed action," Pravda, six days later, pointed out that "only the collaboration of the powers of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition can make the international organization of the United Nations efficient."

Voicing confidence in the objectives of Soviet Russia, The New York Herald-Tribune declared that "her purposes at bottom seem to be those of all civilized nations. They are the purposes of peace and restoration after this most ghastly of all struggles."

Despite their homesickness and dislike for their present assignment, American soldiers are achieving better

results than any other occupational force in Germany, according to one observer. "Strange as it may seem, these reluctant conquerors are probably doing a more effective job of occupying Germany than any of the other three occupying powers," declared Joseph Barnes, correspondent for The New York Herald-Tribune. "The six-months record of American occupation is admitted by nearly every one here to be discouragingly spotty, but the frankness with which it is criticised on every level, by officers, enlisted men and even German civilians, is the best evidence that it still has a good chance of achieving some of the goals set up at Potsdam."

#### LONG OCCUPATION NEEDED

Mounting evidence that the German people still have no feeling of war guilt underscores the need for a long occupation, The St. Louis Globe-Democrat warned last week. "Germany's attitude is a reminder to the Allies that there can be no soft peace for the Reich," it said. "Not only must its General Staff and its industrial war machine be destroyed and never permitted to rise again, but the occupation of Germany must be continued until a new generation of Germans can be educated to be peace-loving citizens of the world, with respect for international law and justice and for the rights and territories of other nations."

German responsibility, however, is admitted by the Berlin newspaper *Der Tagesspiegel*. "The extent of our crime is known," it said in a recent editorial. "It includes all segments of the population, including, to a shocking extent, the workers. On the other hand, the resistance, especially among the intellectual bourgeoisie, was stronger than a first glance reveals."

#### Eisenhower Report

With commentators stressing the need for agreement among the Allies on occupation policies, General Eisenhower's third monthly report continued to hold the attention of editorial writers. Comment on the announcement of plans for the transfer of control of German administration from military to civilian hands was generally favorable.

"It is high time for Uncle Sam and his Allies to sit up and pay serious attention to General Eisenhower's warning", declared The Indianapolis Star in commenting on the statement in the report that one of the difficulties of the occupation has been the failure of the Allied control to agree unanimously. In the opinion of The Atlanta Constitution, the disclosure of potentially dangerous unrest in Germany is not surprising. "Unrest in pauperized Germany is inevitable," it said. "It is, however, tragic, when the Allies themselves, by their inability to agree, provide a basis of excuse for that unrest." Similar views were expressed by The Birmingham News, which asserted that we have failed so far to do a good job in Germany "for lack of a clearly conceived and resolutely-executed policy." Said The Constitution: "The fault is not primarily General Eisenhower's or that of the Control Commission. The fault is fundamentally that of their governments."

As The Des Moines Register sees it, the Allies are beginning to find, "as they did after World War I, that it has been easier to disarm Germany physically than to disarm her mentally of the prejudices and hates built up against other countries after years of state-controlled mental conditioning."

"Eisenhower has proved an exceptional administrator, but the record of the AMG in general has been an inglorious one, and the Patton episode

highlighted a series of blunders in the delicate work of control and reconstruction," said The St. Louis Post-Despatch in welcoming the impending shift of control of German administration to civilian direction. "For tasks beyond the usual orbit of military duties, civilian control would be preferable. But of course its success will depend upon wise choice of leaders and personnel."

Another typical comment was that of The Wilmington Journal: "Considering the German picture as well as the unrest prevailing in many parts of the world, it is plain that the second phase of the war — the cleaning-up process — presents almost as many problems to the Allies as they were called upon to solve in the days of the purely military operations."

### Industry Control

The slow progress made by the Allies in formulating a program for the control of German industry has been due to the "complexity of the problem and the difficulties of assembling reliable data rather than to basic policy conflicts," declared Russell Hill in a dispatch to The New York Herald-Tribune from Berlin.

According to Hill, three possible courses are open to the Allies. "They may leave Germany with enough industry to provide exports that would pay for imports sufficient to support the present population. In this event controls would have to be imposed to insure against a resurgence of the German war potential.

"Alternately, the Allies may control German industry more drastically but still balance the budget by cutting down food consumption until the population has been considerably reduced.

"Or, finally, they may artificially support in Germany a larger population than is warranted by the level

of industry by exporting food to Germany without expecting payment for it."

### Hungary Elections

The recent elections in Hungary provided the topic for several news articles in the American press, editorial writers directing attention to their significance in the rebirth of European democracy.

"The character of these elections may be considered highly encouraging," said an editorial in The Washington Evening Star. "They were the first of their kind in central Europe since pre-war days, and they were free. If a similar measure of freedom could now be had in the vote soon to be held in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Austria, the international atmosphere would be greatly improved. In any event Moscow had no regime in Hungary, nor did it interfere in the balloting — a fact which even confirmed Russophobes must admit on the face of the evidence."

### Random Comments

"We are particularly fortunate in having at the action level two outstanding statesmen who can translate our theories into action if they are given full authority. Those two outstanding statesmen are General Eisenhower, in command of our European armies of occupation, and General MacArthur, in charge of our Pacific forces. General Eisenhower has won the highest regard of our European Allies for his masterful conduct both as a soldier and a diplomat. General MacArthur has won the same sort of respect in the Pacific... President Truman has laid down the broad outline of our policy. Above all, we should keep on the job men who have shown that, given the opportunity

and support, they can translate principles into facts, theory into action." Editorial in *The Chicago Daily News*.

\* \*

"Two main problems confront the Military Government. One is to maintain order among the Germans during the grim months ahead. The second problem is to keep up the morale of our forces. The complaint of top officers is that the G. I.'s and many of their superiors think of nothing but going home and are encouraged in their impatience to fold up their tents and shake the dust of Germany off their feet by public opinion in the United States. At the moment this is the number one worry of all those responsible men who see clearly that if we do not settle down to a long-term job in Europe, everything that has been done will be lost." Anne O'Hare McCormick in *The New York Times*.

\* \*

"Few of the actions taken by the Allied Control Council since it assumed power over Germany are likely to have a more lasting effect than the basic reform of the German judicial system. It is a tribute to the basic justice of the Anglo-Saxon system that Russia and France, although they, like many European countries, follow the Napoleonic code, concurred in the Council's decision to base the new German system on the other concept. By scrapping the nazi system of courts, outlawing decisions based on 'analogy' or 'sound popular' instructions, and guaranteeing democratic rights to speedy, public trial, with proper counsel, and assurance that none may be deprived of life, liberty, or property

without due process of law, Germany can build a new legal structure on a sound, democratic base." Editorial in *The New York Sun*.

\* \*

"We must guard against the frame of mind which, on the morrow of victory, by an excess of generosity, sees the sufferings only of the enemy. But we must guard equally against that shortness of sight and narrowness of heart which may produce a moral and physical disaster not for Germany, but for all Europe. Our friends must have the first call of whatever succor can be provided; but Europe, for better, for worse, is an entity which cannot, where hunger and disease are concerned, be considered in hard and fast zones." *Time and Tide*.

\* \*

"Eight million men in a few short months will be wearing the almost forgotten tweeds and Scotch grain which they discarded some years ago in favor of the Olive drab.. But while we imbibe our Budweiser, we'll likely be talking to some people who were at home all these years and did not see much of Buchenwald, Bad Orb and Dachau, and weren't shot at in the Vosges or at Colmar. And those people are the ones we must remind—remind them so they won't forget again. We who are going home are the men and women who will shape the destiny of the U.S. in a few years, and we must remember the things we learned the hard way. If we choose to forget, perhaps we won't wear those civvies too long before we have to change clothes again." *Third Division "Front Line"*.

## QUALIFICATIONS for CIVILIAN Jobs

*Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.*

### HEAD OF TRANSPORTATION—CAF-14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
8,969 dollars)

Must have thorough knowledge, rail, water and road transportation and the formulation and execution of policies concerning them. Must have demonstrated capacity to exercise verbal and written controls, both technical and administrative, of private transportation enterprise. Experience must have embraced coordination with other functions on transportation problems, in addition to the coordination of military and civilian needs in each transportation category.

\* \* \*

### TRANSPORTATION SPECIALIST — CAF-11

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
5,375 dollars)

These are staff positions calling for general, over-all experience in rail, water and road transportation. In Regional transportation sections, the incumbent will be obliged to know well technical and administrative processes of one transportation category. Must be able to allot scarce resources such as construction materials where need is greatest. Should have had experience in investigation of German transportation.

\* \* \*

### TRANSPORTATION SECTION HEAD — CAF-13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
7,787 dollars)

Must be thoroughly familiar with organization and control of water, rail or road transportation, with acceptable knowledge of the same category in Germany. Some experience in formulation, publication and execution of technical and administrative directives. Must be able to spot check and investigate conditions in his section and detect evasion and inefficiency. Must be able to coordinate with transportation sections and other functions for conservation and efficient operation. In Transportation, Rail and Water sections, chiefs will not be immediately selected because of inoperational status of these categories.

\* \* \*

### FUNCTION HEAD-PUBLIC WORKS — CAF-14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
8,969 dollars)

Must have had intensive experience in formulation of policies for governing construction restoration and maintenance of all public works and buildings. Must be able to adopt this experience to the exceptional problems of Germany. Must prepare, publish and enforce technical and administrative directives pertaining to public works

and city planning. Must be able to coordinate M. G. policy with staff assistance and technical guidance to other functional branches on the Regional level. Should be graduate civil engineer.

\* \*

**SECTION HEAD-PUBLIC WORKS —  
CAF-13**

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
7,787 dollars)

Must have had broad experience in some field within public works such as supervision of private contractors and building materials. Enterprises should be of such nature as to specialize. Should have had experience in over-all control of resources and labor, and be able to define evasion of M.G. policy and inefficiency of operation in a given branch.

\* \*

**PUBLIC WORKS SPECIALIST — CAF-11**  
(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
5,375 dollars)

Must have over-all experience in construction, civil engineering or town planning. Some experience in one category desirable. Must be able to correlate priority needs with proper allocation of materials and labor. Should have had some investigative, inspection, reporting and administrative experience.

\* \*

**CLERK TYPIST — CAF-3**  
(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
2,377 dollars)

Should type 50 words per minute and experience should be as in CAF-3. In addition, individual must have demonstrated capacity to direct and supervise others. In some cases will have to know German.

\* \*

**JUNIOR FIELD INVESTIGATOR-PUBLIC  
SAFETY — CAF-7**  
(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
3,725 dollars)

Must be experienced in gathering intelligence information in German politics, industry, finance, labor, churches, press and youth, veterans, athletic, cultural and recreational organizations. Must be able to define German reactions and attitudes, and familiarization and contact with G-2s and S-2s of occupational forces, CIC, German public intelligence officials, police and organized German informers are desirable. Fluent knowledge of German is desirable.

\* \*

**SENIOR FIELD INVESTIGATOR-PUBLIC  
SAFETY — CAF-9**  
(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
4,550 dollars)

Must be able to detect and apprehend "Wanted" personalities, individuals in arrest categories and security threats, and take necessary action in situations uncovered by intelligence investigators and from other sources. Must be able to detect subversion, non-cooperation with occupation forces and appearance of resistance groups in German industry, labor unions, transport organizations, political parties, etc. Familiarization and contact with other intelligence sources necessary. Fluent knowledge of German highly desirable.

\* \*

**HEAD OF FOOD SECTION — CAF-13**  
(Base Salary Plus Overseas —  
7,787 dollars)

Must have detailed knowledge of processing and distribution of food to customers. Must be familiar with categories of customers, such as laborers, unemployed, victims of nazi persecution, etc., and know Allied policy

with relation to each. Know principles of supervision over wholesalers, co-operatives, retailers and German food offices.

(Staff members and staff assistants positions at CAF Grades 11 and 9, gross salaries 5,375 and 4,550 dollars, respectively, are available in this category).

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### PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TERMINAL LEAVE

The proposed bill authorizing lump sum payment in lieu of terminal leave has passed the House of Representatives and again has been referred to the Senate with recommended slight modifications.

Approval of this bill will mean that all officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces will be entitled to receive, after discharge, a cash payment amounting to their pay and allowances for the period for which unexpended leave furlough has been accumulated. This information will undoubtedly interest all military personnel and will certainly be of interest to those officers and men now considering accepting civilian employment in this Theater. Passage of the bill would rescind previous instructions issued by this headquarters to the effect that military personnel accepting civilian employment in this Theater would forfeit their unexpended terminal leave. In its present form, the bill has a retroactive clause permitting payment to military personnel who have accepted civilian employment or who will accept civilian employment.

\* \* \*

### DETACHMENT PERSONNEL HELD

Detachments have been advised by USFET that personnel performing special branch functions will not be relieved from duty or reassigned under

the Military Government reorganization directive until the review of *Fragebogen*, filed or required to be filed, has been completed.

\* \* \*

### PLACED IN ESSENTIAL CLASS

Medical officers specifically trained for Military Government assignments as public health work, etc., although becoming eligible for redeployment in accordance with Par. 2, USFET Circular 134 dated October 4th, can be retained for an additional period of six months as they are performing essential Military Government duties, USFET has announced.



### TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Richard Bard, Det F-14  
Maj. Levi F. Gilbert, Det E-7  
Maj. John M. Gregory, Det H-57  
Maj. Edwin H. Hughes, Det E-6  
Maj. Leon P. Irvin, Det E-3  
Maj. Morgan Keaton, Det E-1  
Maj. James A. Franklin, Det E-6  
Maj. Shirley R. Marsh, Det G-25  
Maj. Harry M. Montgomery, Det G-28  
Maj. Frederick A. Sansome, Det F-15  
Maj. Joseph W. Shamel, Det E2C2  
Maj. Joseph I. Taylor, Det G-23  
Maj. Willie D. Veal, Det E-7  
Maj. Joel B. White Jr, Det E-1  
Maj. Fenner H. Whitley Jr, Det A1C1  
Maj. Wilson W. Williver, Det E-3

### TO MAJOR

Capt. James C. Andrews, Det E-1  
Capt. Bertram R. Bertramson, Det E-5  
Capt. Alfred M. Bingham, Det E-1  
Capt. Frederick C. Blake, Det F-13

Capt. Eli L. Borkon, Det E-1  
Capt. George D. Burchell, Det H-50  
Capt. Edmond T. Casey, Det G-24  
Capt. Leslie A. Claff, Det H-60  
Capt. Austin V. Clifford, Det E-4  
Capt. Clifford W. Collier, Det G-23  
Capt. Steven A. Debnam, Det E-5  
Capt. Edwin J. Dikeman Jr, Det E-5  
Capt. Theodore E. Dodds, Det E-5  
Capt. Price H. Duff, 2d Mil. Govt.  
Med. Det.  
Capt. Edward A. Dyck, Det E-7  
Capt. Francis R. Edwards, Det G-27  
Capt. James F. Flynn, Det E2C2  
Capt. Harold W. Freeman, Det G-30  
Capt. Carl W. Fulghum, Det SRF-2  
Capt. Robert L. Guthrie, Det E2C2  
Capt. Eugene G. Hamill, Det E-4  
Capt. Edward Herbst, Jr,  
Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Capt. Gordon C. Hess, Det E-3  
Capt. Jerome A. Hurwitz, Det E-1  
Capt. Harold W. Landin, Det E-5  
Capt. Lloyd S. Laprade, Det G-32  
Capt. Albert C. Legatt, Det G-32  
Capt. Chester B. Lewis, Det E-1  
Capt. Loran L. Lewis, Det E-7  
Capt. John A. McGinness, Det H-89  
Capt. Robert J. McKeever, Det E-2  
Capt. Harry C. Merritt, Det E-1  
Capt. Dwight L. Murphy, Det E-7  
Capt. John E. Murnane, Det E-5  
Capt. Ernest M. Norberg, Det E2C2  
Capt. Marvin V. O'Donnell, Det E-4  
Capt. James F. Owens, Det E-4  
Capt. John D. Paschall, Det E-1  
Capt. Raymond L. Patten, Det G-36  
Capt. Franklin J. Potter, Det E-5  
Capt. Harold P. Radigan, Det E-6  
Capt. Burt R. Shurly, Jr, Det D-5  
Capt. John P. Steiner, Det E-1  
Capt. Paul F. Taggart, Det E-1  
Capt. Osborne M. Taylor, Det E2C2  
Capt. Benjamin A. G. Thorndike,  
Det E-2  
Capt. Theodore T. Turnbull, Jr,  
Det E-2  
Capt. Cecil M. Tuttle, Det E-3  
Capt. John F. Van Brocklin, Det E-3  
Capt. Stanley A. Warren, Det H-55

Capt. Ralph L. West, Det E-1  
Capt. Robert T. Whelan,  
2d M.G. Rgt.

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Walter C. Allen, Det E-1  
1st Lt. George F. Anton, Det E-3  
1st Lt. Stephen B. Borda, Det H-68  
1st Lt. Charles H. Carter III, Det H-64  
1st Lt. Frederick J. Cook, Det E-7  
1st Lt. Francis Dockx, Det G-30  
1st Lt. Francis J. Donnelly,  
Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
1st Lt. John H. Emerson, Det E-7  
1st Lt. Thomas J. Fitzgerald,  
Det G-25  
1st Lt. Russell J. Haberman, Det E-6  
1st Lt. William Jacobs, Det H-70  
1st Lt. Blackburn W. Johnson, E2C2  
1st Lt. John H. Knoblauch, Det H-51  
1st Lt. Harold L. McAran, Det H-85  
1st Lt. Moses Moskowitz, Det E-1  
1st Lt. Frid H. Nation, Det H-51  
1st Lt. Francis G. O'Hagan,  
Hq. B, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
1st Lt. Francis R. Paternoster, Det E-5  
1st Lt. John F. Philp, Det H-65  
1st Lt. John A. Powers Jr.  
2d Mil. Govt. Med. Det.  
1st Lt. Claude F. Ratliff Jr, Det E-7  
1st Lt. Paul F. Roche, Det E2C2  
1st Lt. Joseph L. Savannah, Hq. Co D,  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
1st Lt. Alvin C. Schottenfeld,  
Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
1st Lt. George L. Simonson, Det G-30  
1st Lt. Richard G. Simonson, Det E-5  
1st Lt. Raymond H. Skitt, Det E-7  
1st Lt. Jack C. Smith, Det G-44  
1st Lt. Calvin W. Stillman, Det E-1  
1st Lt. Loyal B. Swick, Det H-78  
1st Lt. Hubert I. Teitelbaum, Det E-5  
1st Lt. Edwin G. Thompson,  
1st Maint. Pltn., Sv. Co.,  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
1st Lt. John H. Urbancik, Det E-1  
1st Lt. Robert Wallach, Det E-5  
1st Lt. Allen H. Zane Jr, Det E-1  
1st Lt. Peter G. Kerby, Det E-4

## TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt. Alan F. Asher, R & T Co.,  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
2nd Lt. James M. Beck, Det F-14  
2nd Lt. John G. Cale, Det H-92  
2nd Lt. Julius G. Cogswell, Det E-1  
2nd Lt. Freddie L. Davis, Det E-10  
2nd Lt. William H. Ferguson, Det G-24  
2nd Lt. Raymond L. Gordon Jr.,  
Det G-44  
2nd Lt. Ernest V. Haines,  
Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
2nd Lt. Edwin M. Herbst, Det H-88  
2nd Lt. Frank J. Hollenbach, Det F-13  
2nd Lt. William C. Hunt Jr., Det I-136  
2nd Lt. Leon B. Ranger Jr., Det G-46  
2nd Lt. Samuel Ratensky, Det E-5  
2nd Lt. Walter C. Reese, Det F-11  
2nd Lt. Louis W. Rosteck, Det H-86  
2nd Lt. Eugene M. Sackin, Det E-4  
2nd Lt. Clarence J. Stangoehr,  
2d Mil. Govt. Med. Det.  
2nd Lt. Ray O. Uhland, Det E-5  
2nd Lt. Gilbert Weinberger, Det E-3  
2nd Lt. John R. Wood, Det G-40  
2nd Lt. William G. Wood, Det H-91  
2nd Lt. Robert T. Wright, Det E2C2  
2nd Lt. Gerald Ziskind, Det H-82

## TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Harry W. Steinmann, RR Det  
(Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.  
S/Sgt. Bernard J. Kenney, 2d Maint.  
Pltn. Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
S/Sgt. Raymond Horwath, Det H-90  
S/Sgt. Robert T. Liebich, Det E-4  
S/Sgt. Frederick Levy, Det E-3  
S/Sgt. Howard N. Pratt, Det H-60  
Tec 3 William P. Conn Jr., Hq. 2d  
M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 3 Rudolf Zinkernagel, Hq. Co. E.  
2d M.G. Rgt.

## TO STAFF SERGEANT

Tec. 3 Richard H. Bevis, Hq. 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Sgt. James W. Tiller, Det E-6  
Sgt. Michael McNamara, R and T Co.  
2d M.G. Rgt.

Sgt. John F. McDonald, Hq. Co., 2d  
M.G. Rgt.  
Sgt. Arthur Mermin, Det E-1  
Sgt. Fred Ahrens, Det G-20  
Sgt. Ellwood W. Miller, Det E-1  
Sgt. Durant E. Wright, Det E-1  
Sgt. Harley O. Berglund, Det G-20  
Sgt. Conrad Lester, Det H-91  
Sgt. Merton B. James, Det E-1  
Sgt. Anthony D. Mangano, Det F-10  
Sgt. Adolph B. Iacullo, Det G-31  
Sgt. Howard Weiner, Det H-67  
Sgt. Samuel Cohen, Det H-79  
Tec 4 Jerome S. Norman, RR Det  
(Liaison), 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec 4 Reed Q. Miller, Sv. Co. 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Tec 4 Tyrrell R. Kendert, Hq. 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Tec 4 William B. Johnson, Det H-51  
Cpl. Daniel E. Locke, Hq. Co. A, 2d  
M.G. Rgt.

## TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec 4 Daniel G. Deegan, Med Det, DS  
w/H-86

## TO SERGEANT

Cpl. Richard F. Oettlinger, R and T  
Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Cpl. Andrew D. Wolfe, Det H-78  
Cpl. William C. Grabs, Det E-4  
Cpl. Lino J. D'Giovanni, 2d Maint Pltn  
Sv Co, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Cpl. Paul B. Johnson, Hq. Co. (Prov  
Mar), 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Cpl. Robert A. Compton, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Cpl. Douglas J. Koy, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Cpl. George Landecker, Det H-54  
Cpl. Fred T. Churchill, Det H-54  
Cpl. Richard Burries, Det G-28  
Cpl. George A. Pellatier, Det H-58  
Cpl. George W. Nihiser, Det G-25  
Cpl. Richard M. Watt, Det H-58  
Cpl. Robert Sergeant Jr., Det G-32  
Cpl. Gilbert W. Feelniyer, Det F-12  
Cpl. William E. Robinson, Det E-8  
Cpl. Harold H. Herrmann, Det E-4  
Cpl. Merle R. Day, Det E-4

Cpl. John H. Brand, Det H-81  
Cpl. William L. McDermott, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec 5 Eberhard W. Valentine, Det E-6  
Tec 5 Charles R. Carliss, E2C2 (Sp)  
Tec. 5 Joseph A. Samel, RR Det (Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Robert J. Schwendeman, RR Det (Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Kenneth E. Pirram, 1st Maint. Pltn. Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Barnett Lurie, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 John H. Brumm, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Eugene F. Potente, Det H-57  
Tec. 5 Lawrence Hanlin, Det E-1  
Tec. 5 Leslie R. Johnson, Det F-11  
Tec. 5 Edward Hamming, Det G-24  
Tec. 5 Robert Schnuer, Det H-88  
Tec. 5 Otto A. Bieber, Det E-1  
Tec. 5 William E. Marz, Det H-77  
Tec. 5 John P. Hanrahan, Det G-41  
Tec. 5 Thomas C. Wilders, Det D-2  
Tec. 5 Charles Fields, Det H-86

#### TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Cpl. Adolph Timm, Med Det, DS w/Det G-48  
Cpl. John M. Burns Jr, Hq. Co. G., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 William E. Doscher, Med Det, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec 5 John Ciesco, Med Det, DS w/Det G-35  
Tec. 5 William R. Hicks Jr, Hq. Co. C, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Louis Alpert, Hq. Co. C, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Ivan E. Neward, Hq. Co. D, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Felix Gore, Hq. Co. E, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Norman H. Litke, Det E2C2 (Sp)  
Tec. 5 Stanley C. Boguski, Sv Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Douglas J. Fuos, 1st Maint Pltn Sv Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Tony Finuoli, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.

Tec. 5 Paul E. Hembd, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Richard L. Lindsey, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 William J. Lynn, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 Glenn G. Clemence, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Tec. 5 James A. Holland, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.

#### TO CORPORAL

Pfc. John P. Fal detta, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Werner M. Hirschman, Det E-6  
Pfc. Anton Blaschke, Det H-69  
Pfc. Raymond R. Tyulty, Det E-4  
Pfc. William S. Rule, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Nathan Turk, Hq. Co. A, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Richard R. Abrell, Hq. Co. A, 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Francis M. Dunlevey, Det E2C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. John J. Smith, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. John G. Waltz, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. John Stubinger Jr, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Robert D. Laughney, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. David Hekkel, Hq. Co. (Prov Mar) 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Gunther F. Hempelman, Hq. Co. (Prov Mar) 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Fritz Regelman, Det E-1  
Pfc. Samuel Horn, Det E-1  
Pfc. Seymour Klein, Det E-1  
Pfc. Louis Enders, Det G-28  
Pfc. Tyll C. Bates, Det H-53  
Pfc. Lawrence R. Goldbold, Det H-58  
Pfc. Ernest Greenwald, Det G-45  
Pfc. Kirt Hirschorn, Det F-10  
Pfc. Ambrose G. Sorensen, Det G-29  
Pfc. Charles E. Barnes, Det H-51  
Pfc. Irving L. Tanyenbaum, Det H-92  
Pfc. Paul R. Eastwood, Det G-46  
Pfc. Julius Schwartz, Det G-30  
Pfc. Erwin E. Prange, Det G-25

Pfc. John A. Wavle, Det G-42  
Pfc. William R. Rockwell, Det G-42  
Pfc. William M. Reynolds, Det F-10  
Pfc. John Wolverton, Det F-11  
Pfc. Phillip Yarkony, Det E-1  
Pfc. Kenneth R. Wise, Det E-4  
Pfc. Max Frankel, Det E-3  
Pfc. Emmanuel Schomberger, Det E-5  
Pfc. Wilbur K. Pringle, Det E-3  
Pfc. Albert Gomez, Det F-15  
Pfc. Leo F. Krup, Det E-4  
Pfc. Jerome L. Simons, Det H-60  
Pfc. Alois J. Kokta, Det F-15  
Pfc. David Taub, Det H-68  
Pfc. George L. Herkman, Det E-4  
Pfc. Oscar M. Shapiro, Det H-60  
Pfc. Werner Katzenstein, Det H-68  
Pfc. Richard H. Mayfield, Det F-13  
Pfc. John S. Huffner, Det G-38  
Pfc. Henry W. Becker, Det E-3  
Pfc. Rudolph Oppenheimer, Det H-81  
Pfc. Albert F. Aquino, Det H-67  
Pfc. Leo L. Weinberger, Det G-38  
Pfc. Carl W. Bachman, Det E-3  
Pfc. Woodrow W. Davis, Det G-37  
Pfc. Nicholas P. Rector, Det G-41  
Pvt. Morris Meltzer, Det G-30  
Pvt. Louis Cowart, Det H-68

#### TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Harold P. Johnson, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pfc. Louis J. Herman, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pfc. Peter A. Petri, R and T Co.,  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Silas Shulman, Med Det, 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pfc. Arnold Wasserman, Med Det, DS  
w/Det E-4  
Pfc. Wilbur C. Yost, Med Det, DS  
w/Hq Co E.

Pfc. Harry Sommer, Med Det, DS  
w/Det G-38  
Pfc. John D. Davis, Jr, Hq. Co. D,  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Clifford J. Colville, Jr, Det  
E2C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. Charles T. Strong, Det E2C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. Kurt E. Jeselson, Det G1C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. Edward C. Reed, Det G1C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. Kenneth Speyer, Det E2C2 (Sp)  
Pfc. Pineus D. Nussbaum, Det E2C2  
(Sp)  
Pfc. Richard Feiman, 1st Maint Pltn  
Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Charles F. Mierzwa, 1st Maint  
Pltn Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Earl A. Faulkner, 1st Maint Pltn  
Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Peter A. Dworshak, Sv. Co., 2d  
M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Ralph E. Hutcheson, Sv. Co., 2d  
M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Albert V. Mandinino, Sv. Co., 2d  
M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Albert E. Doberstein, 2d Maint  
Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pfc. Howard Skelton, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pfc. Clifford G. Ferguson, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pfc. Robert L. Reynolds, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.  
Pvt. John H. Horwath, Hq., 2d M.G.  
Rgt.

#### TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. John L. Barbee, RR Det (Liaison),  
2d M.G. Rgt.  
Pvt. Wilbur W. Baggot, RR Det (Li-  
aison), 2d M.G. Rgt.

# Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen G L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
		2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)	
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Bad Homburg			Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		1st Lt R A Madden
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
NORTH WURTTEMBERG-BADEN			
E-1	Stuttgart	North Wurttemberg- Baden	Col W W Dawson
Wurttemberg			
Co A	Stuttgart	Wurttemberg	Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm	SK-LK Aalen	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Böblingen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Crailsheim	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Esslingen	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Gmünd	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Göppingen	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Hall	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Heidenheim	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heilbronn	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Ludwigsburg	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Waiblingen	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Backnang	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	SK Heilbronn	Maj G D Burell
H-51	Heilbronn	LK Künzelsau	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Leonberg	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Dotts
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Nürtingen	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Ohringen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	Warehouse Opn	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	LK Vaihingen	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen		Capt J G Cox
Landesbezirk North Baden			
Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col G Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
<b>LAND GREAT HESSE</b>			
E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
<b>Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden</b>			
Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Samson
C-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
II-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
II-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schluethern	Maj M E Chotas Maj T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg &	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Ruedesheim	LK Oberlahnkreis LK Rheingaukreis &	Maj J G Cavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Untertaunuskreis & LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen & LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt A L Yakoubian
<b>Regierungsbezirk Kassel</b>			
Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Huenfeld	Maj E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
II-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
II-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt C S Iredell
II-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
II-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers
<b>Regierungsbezirk Hessen</b>			
Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted Jr.
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Buedingen	LK Buedingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Ciessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
<b>BREMEN SUB-DISTRICT</b>			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermunde	SK-LK Wesermunde	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I1C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I2C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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**EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT**  
**Third U. S. Army**

Office of  
Mil Govt for  
Bavaria      Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

**3d Mil Govt Regt**  
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg  
Hq Co      Augsburg  
Sv Co      Augsburg  
1st Maint Plat Augsburg  
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth  
3d Maint Plat Straubing  
R & T Co      Augsburg  
3d MG Med Det Munich  
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Maj F W Sutton  
Capt Wm Irwin  
Capt J O'Malley  
Capt J O'Malley  
1st Lt C Casper  
1st Lt C T Enbody  
Capt T J May  
Lt Col C Shields  
Capt H S Price

**BAVARIA**

Office of  
Mil Govt  
for Bavaria      Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

**Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken**

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt
G-221	Schweinfurt	
H-250	Bad Kissingen	
H-251	Kitzingen	
I-330	Alzenau	
I-331	Brücknau	
I-332	Ebern	
I-333	Gemünden	
I-334	Gerolzhofen	
I-335	Hammelburg	
I-336	Hassfurt	
I-337	Hofheim	
I-338	Karlstadt	
I-339	Königabofen	
I-340	Lohr	
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	
I-342	Mellrichstadt	
I-343	Miltenberg	
I-344	Neustadt Saale	
I-345	Obernburg	
I-346	Ochsenfurt	

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj J B Thompson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J J Schaller
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

**Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken**

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Ansbach
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth
G-229	Fürth	
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	
H-262	Eichstadt	
H-263	Feuchtwangen	
H-264	Gunzenhausen	
H-265	Hersbrück	
H-266	Hilpoltstein	

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker Jr.
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J W Hall
Maj W T Stoots
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R G Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kaufmann
H-271	Windshheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M G Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinckley
Co B	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	1st Lt M J Skwarto
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bayreuth	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	LK Erlangen	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	LK Kronach	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	SK-LK Hof	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	LK Lichtenfels	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	SK-LK Hof	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Capt D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J G Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj G E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg	SK-LK Passau	1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Landshut	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Straubing	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	LK Deggendorf	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L G Smallenberger
H-302	Eggelinfeld	LK Eggelinfeld	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsburg	LK Vilsburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
f-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich	RB Oberbayern	1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col E Keller Jr
C-236	Partenkirchen	SK-LK fngolstadt	Maj C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	LK Munich	Capt L H Norins
C-238	Munich	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbrück	LK Landsberg	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Starnberg	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Staruberg	LK Weilheim	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj E C Wills
If-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Aichach	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	Bavarian Supply	Maj R G Hill Jr
f-365	Munich	LK Dachau	Capt F S Franke
f-367	Dachau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Freising	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg	LK Miesbach	Capt J T Collier
C-231	Freising	LK Traunstein	Maj A C Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Altötting	Maj L L Haupt
C-233	Traunstein	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj F L Tracy
C-234	Altötting	LK Erding	Maj R L Montague
C-235	Rosenheim	LK Erding	Maj R C McDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Laufen	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Mühldorf	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Wasserburg	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Tölz	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Aibling	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Ebersberg	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg		Maj C E Horwarth

### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen	RB Schwaben	1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
C-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj C F Baker
C-240	Weissenhorn	LK Sonthofen	Maj J A Blakemore
C-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Capt J G Horrell
G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt J G Ban Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen		1st Lt L E Smith Jr

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
<b>U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT</b>			
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin) Berlin		U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley

**Detachments Disbanded:**

**2d Mil Govt Regt:**

**Co E: G-42, G-44, G-45**